THIS MONTH AT WASHINGTON, MACON, AND OTHER PLACES.

Various Bodies that Constitute the Church - Importance of the Questions to Be Dis-

Most of the one and a half million Presbyterians in the United States are represented et one or the other of the Conventions of that Church now being held. Presbyterians, in spite of their stern dectrines, enjoy the smiles of nature when spring has really arrived in this land, and they plan their annual general assemblies for that season. The assemblies are generally held in a considerable city or at a fashionable watering place. The most important of these bodies meet this year, respectively at Weshington and at Macon, Ga. These are the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the United States of America and the eneral Assembly of the Presbyterian General Church in the United States. To the ordinary layman not of Presbyterian bringup these two titles have scarcely a poticeable difference, but they mark an important distinction. No church north of Mason and Dixon's line belongs to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, while no church south of that line, save some in Maryland, Dolaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and a few colored congregations in various parts of the South, belongs to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The only other Presbyterian body that approaches the Southern Church in numorical strength is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with rather more than 175, 000 mambers. This is for the most part a Southern body, and with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Colored) it is almost exactly equal in numerical strength to the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The Pres-byterian body next in strength is the United Presbyterian Church, with a membership of about 100,000, scattered over twenty-eight States and Territories. In point of wealth it is next to the Southern Church. After that come the Reformed Presbyterian Church, with between 10,000 and 15,000 members; the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, with about 10,000 members; the Reformed Presbyterian Church General Synod, with about 5,000 members: the Associate Presbyterian Church is North America, with about 1,000; the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, with one congregation of less than 1,000 members, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church Covenanted, with fewer

The Northern Church, or the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. greatly exceeds all other Presbyterian bodies combined, in wealth and membership. It has considerably over 800,000 members, and though weak in the South, maintains church organizations in every State and Territory sayo perhaps Mississippi. Its church property is valued at about \$80,000,000. nearly five times the value of the property owned by all the others combined. The meet ing of the General Assembly of this great body, on the 18th of May, Interests all Presbyterians in the United States, not only because of the overwhelming woulth and strength of this Churc's, but because of the important is-

sues that it seems the General Assembly of 1893 must meet. The General Assembly of 1892 submitted to The cioneral Assembly of 1882, submitted to the brasyneries worry-eight overtures produced the belief that none of the proposed changes would 'impair in any way the integrated educated its belief, that none of the proposed changes would 'impair in any way the integrated objective staught in the Concession of Fathr.' Inforest in the proposed changes centres as the concession of the question of infant damantion and the state of the state of the concession. Which the concession is the complement of the other and, taken together, constitution, each being the complement of the other and, taken together, constitution, each being the complement of the other and, taken together, constitution of the doctrine of predefect of the constitution of the doctrine of the constitution of the doctrine of the constitution of the constitution of the doctrine of the constitution of the c

PRESBYTERIANS CONVENE THE CAP BE BONE FOR THE CHIPPER INCHANGE. BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY,

WASHINGTON, May 20.-There is a pretty general opinion that inasmuch as the Chinese laborers now liable to deportation under the Geary act were misled by the Six Companies. the Government should treat them as leniently as the law allows. While thousands of progressive and independent Chinamen threw off the roke of the Six Companies, and seasonably applied for their certificates of residence, the great majority followed the advice of that powerful organization and refused to register. This, after all though a feelish course, is comprehensible. Some of these people, perhaps, came here through the pecuniary aid of the Six Companies; others recegnize their value as a benevolent and benefit organization, and loyally support them as the accepted representatives of Chinese interests in America; still others may have feared that disobeying the urgent advice of the companies would cut them off from passes back to China. Hence many who might other wise have been glad to secure a protection certificate, especially after the objectionable condition of the photograph had been removed.

may yet have refrained from applying for it. The first plan to suggest itself in the present emergency is an extension by the Treasur Department of the time during which the Chinese may be allowed to register. That however, is out of the question. The law distinctly specifies the 5th of May as the close of

the reriod permitted for registration.

What, then, can be done? To begin with, it will require an express order of the Treasury Department to put any Chinaman in peril o arrest under the Geary law. The exact status of the extrusion problem is that Secretary Carlisle has forbidden any arrests under that law without further instructions from him. Hence, until such instructions come there is no danger for any Chinese laborer.

But it is clear that the authority which ere ated the existing suspension of arrests may prolong it. That authority is derived from the language of the law, which makes the Chinese laborer liable to arrest if found without a certificate, yet leaves to the Treasury Department the promulgation of the rules for the execution of the law. It says that when the laborer is arrested and duly found liable to deportation, the Judge "shall" order that deportation: but as to the arrest, the language is that that "may" to made.

On the other hand, the public opinion which sustained Secretary Carlisle in suspending for ten days the enforcement of the law might not support a prolonged suspension of it, even under the authority implied in the language already spoken of. The one case was a midicious avoidance of much expense and trou-ble. In a reasonable doubt of the constitutionality of the law, which doubt was to be resolved in less than a fortnight by the highest tribunal in the land. In the other case there might be a practical nullifleation, by inaction. of the will of the people, as expressed in an act

of Congress now pronounced constitutional. At this point, however, comes another diffi-

of the will of the people, as expressed in an act of Congress now pronounced constitutional. At this point, however, comes another difficulty. Congress has not turnished the means for adequately executing the law. It is apparently within limit to say that the money now available for the arrest and deportation of the chinese laborers would not provide for one in fifty, if for one in a hundred of them.

Shall the Government, then, go as far as it can with its funds and there stop? That would make a very invidious selection possible. But if the Secretary of the Trensury, recognizing that it is his duly to execute the law, and yet, taking into account the influence of the Six Companies, should permit any (hinese historers as yet unregistered to give notice of their intention to take out certificates, provided they should be permitted to do so by congress at the next session, the problem might be greatly simpled. The Secretary has no right to extend the time for registration; he cannot deliver certificates to any (hinimese who did not apply for them before the 5th of May. Let, since it is evident that he has not the means to arrest and deport one in lifts of the persons now liable to these panalities, it would conform to ideas of justice to arrest those who would not yield to the law any way, now that it is pronounced constitutional, rather than those who wish to obey it, now that they see their certificates that they would not be arrested; but he could fairly use the time nacessary for getting the subject of the could not assure those who might make such voluntary applications for certificates that they would not be arrested; but he could fairly use the time nacessary for getting the unregistered. If thereafter the law should he executed against such as obstinately relaxed to take advantage of that probation and chance of element, public sentiment might be quite different from what it is to-day. There is very little doubt that he preside of the law is to protect the say control fairly he accepted.

Whatever view is

GRATEBAR'S FOOD DELIVERY SYSTEM.

It Didn't Work Very Well on the Pirat

"I regret to sar," said Mr. Gratebar, "that there may be some delay in the general introduction of my food delivery avatem for restaurants, on account of the discovery of a slight defect which was developed only when the first plant installed was put to the test of actual use. But I am confident that this defect is one that can be easily remedied, and that the delay will be only temporary.

"The object of this system is to save time

and money by taking the guest's order and serving him with food without the intervention of waiters. This is accomplished by means of wires and tubes running from the tables in the restaurant to the kitchen. Instend of giving his order to a waiter, the guest looks along a row of electric buttons arranged under the mouth of the tube at the table at which he is sitting, and, having decided on what he wants, he presses the button. Suppose him to be sitting at table No. 27 and that he wants roast chicken. He presses the

Suppose him to be sitting at table No. 27 and that he wants roast chicken. He presses the button so marked and instantly in the kitchen a bell rings, and the order is disrlayed on an indicator under the number 27. Simple enough, surely,

"The man who has that tube in charge puts the roast chicken on a plate, and puts the plate in the tupe and starts it forward by means of appliances which it is not essential to describe. The food approaches the table end of the tube at a high rate of speed. That end which is elevated a foot or so above the table, so as not to waste room, is provided with a series of carefully adjusted springs intended to retard the motion of the dish gradually, so as to hold it at the mouth of the tubes, that the defect in the system was developed. A word should be said, however, by way of explanation. The place in which this first plant had been installed was a large restaurant with about fifty tables. The proprietor was an enterprising man, and he had nad his block equipped throughout with my system. Urged by nis importantly, I had burried the plant to completion, and had permitted it to be brought into use before it had been thoroughly tested.

"The proprietor had advertised the hour at which the first frial would be made, and the restaurant was crowded. The lirst customer served was one of two men who came in together and sat at the same table. He was a very joily sort of a man, and he appeared just he had his friend again when served was one of two men who came in together and sat at the same table. He was a very joily sort of a man, and he appeared just he had his friend again when new to be much amused over something that he and his friend again when served was one of two men who came in together and sat at the same table. He was a very joily sort of a man, and he appeared just he had been prompt in filling them. But it may such hurry as that, and he made a dreadful row. But he propried again the his man served orders had gone from every table, and the men at work in the supply departmen

BROOKLYN DOES AND NEFDS IT BADLY -ALL HER VALUES ARE AFLOAT.

Such Stock Quotations as Investors and Bayers Can Get are Farntshed to Brooklyn Newspapers by Interested Brokers-A Lond Call for Official Means of Public Information as to Property Values.

There is a general demand in Brooklyn that the fourth city in the Union should have a Stock Exchange of its own. For a number of months this subject has been discussed in the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, the Oxford, the Union League, and other clubs where men with bank accounts congregate. There are many banks and trust companies in Brooklyn. There are corporations of all kinds. There are great manufacturing interests. And yet, it is insisted, there is no official means of ascertaining the exact value of the shares of these companies. Brooklyn has many prominent citizens, some of whom are of national reputation. They are thoroughly familiar correct banking methods. Moreover, they are interested more or less in the values of the corporations in Brooklyn. Yet, as already mentioned, there is no means of learning the actual value of Brooklyn securities.

New York, the first city in the Union, has its Stock Exchange. On this Exchange the values of the securities are officially known from day to day. The same can be said of Philadelphia. It is also true of Baltimore. It is true in Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. There are also exchanges in New Orleans, Cincinnati. and St. Louis: but Brooklyn has no standard of values on its own securities. This fault has been discussed by the influential citizens of the City of Churches.

The interest in the matter has been the subject of comment, and recently the haphazard way of doing business in Brooklyn has received more than usual attention. Vanderbilts and their friends have built a great depository on Schermerhorn street. The various gas companies, who have behind them important capitalists in the Standard Oil Company, have a great interest in Brooklyn's future. The elevated railroad companies, the Coney Island companies, the banks, the trust companies, the insurance companies all have particular interest in Brooklyn's future. Many of the rich men of Brooklyn are dependent entirely for quotations of properties on the local brokers. It is a matter of comment that these quotations are of little or no value. Many investors by their experience with these local brokers will confirm this statement. But without a Stock Exchange for Brooklyn, without a clearing house, without officers compe tent to discern true values, the investing publie of Brooklyn is all at sea.

The Brooklyn Engle, the Brooklyn Times, the Citizen, the Standard-Union, and various newspapers of lesser importance contain daily reports giving the values of local securities. These reports, however, are handed in by the brokers directly concerned in selling or buying to the best advantage the properties they quote. It is very flatly stated that the quotations contained in these newspapers as fur-nished by the local brokers are often misleading. To put it more strongly, the quotations dictated by the local brokers. Many investors have called the attention of THE SUN to this matter. They have gone over the lists in the Brooklyn newspapers, and attempted to prove that they were misleading in many directions.

They have pointed out that the local brokers have been unrestrained in every respect. The list of prices furnished of properties to the Eagle, the Times, the Cilizen, and the Sandard-Union have represented in the majority of cases, it is declared, the personal business of the brokers. The critics who have looked ever this question have taken up first the securities of the Atlantic Avenue Bailroad Company. They have next gone into the value of the Broadway Railroad Company, and after that the Crosstown Railroad Company, and further on they have mentioned the Brooklyn Gas Company's stock, and the Citizens' Gas Company's stock and bonds. Further on they have looked at the quotations furnished to the local newspapers of Brooklyn of the Metropolitan Gas stock and bonds, the Nas au securities. Feople's securities, the Williamsburgh Gas Company's securities, the Union Gas Light Company's affairs, and further on they have wanted to learn the true value of the stock of the Brooklyn, Broadway, Bedford, Commercial, Fifth Avenue, First National, Fulton, Kings County, Hamilton, Long Island, Manufacturers' National, Mechanics' and Traders' Mechanics' National, Nassau Na-tional, National City, North Side, Union, and Wallacout Bank stocks. The investors of Brooklyn have also tried to ascertain the true value of the trust companies' stocks. It is Wallabout Bank stocks. The investors of Brooklyn have also tried to ascertain the true value of the trust companies' stocks. It is true that in the local newspapers appear quotations announcing the value of the securities of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the Franklin. The Hamilton, the hings County, the Long island, the Nassau and the People's Trust Company. Every evening there is also printed the questions of the stocks of the insurance companies, namely, the Kings County, tho Nassau, the Propels's Trust Company. Every evening there is also printed the questions of the stocks of the insurance companies, namely, the Kings County, tho Nassau, the Propels's Trust Company. Every evening there is also printed the dileged values of safe deposit stock. After that there is a long line of ostensibly official quotations of the Union and New York and South Brooklyn Ferry companies' securities, and of the stocks of the Prooklyn Municipal Electric Light Company, and other electric companies, and the various warehouse and storage companies. All the other securities representing Brooklyn properties are also semi-officiality quoted in those lists handed out by the respective brokers.

Such a state of affairs, it is insisted, is not consistent with the dignity of Brooklyn and the men of wealth residing there. It is gelared by a number of gentlemen interested in the welfare of Brooklyn that a Stock Exchange or allond of Trade, where actual values could be determined, should be established. Furthermore, the great newspapers of Brooklyn, like the Euge, the Trade, where actual values could be stopped and means taken to accertain the real values of Brooklyn's great securities.

While there can be no question as to the important values of properties, including bank stocks, gas stocks, and railroad stocks and the securities of the fourth city in the Union. It is not within the scope of this article to go into the methods of the various forcal brokers, but it is sufficient to say that an investor has no redress from their representation

their "official" quotations for very valuable broperties are quoted as authentic in the Brooklyn newspapers.

A gentleman at the Brooklyn Club said last night: "There is any amount of investment capital in Brooklyn. But many of the wealthy men have been hoodwinked on values. They men have been hoodwinked on values. They have rened to a certain extent on the quotations printed in the Brooklyn newspapers. St. Clare Meksiwar of the Laule should insist that the quotations printed in his pairer shall be correct. The editor of the Brooklyn Tomes should follow him, and so should Andrew Melain of the Cultern, and Murat Haistend of the Sandard Culton. These gentlemen can do more than anybody toward establishing a correct schedule of values. They could practically insist upon the establishing account the various committees of such an institution, where the official values could be determined. This matter has been talked about a good deal lately. The provincialism of Brooklyn and its newspapers in accepting nightly the prices current for Brooklyn securities furnished by local brokers interested more than anybody else in establishing values is a very unpleasant feature. It is all very well for minor towns like New Harven and Hartford and Columbus and Syracuse to accept the quotations of local brokers. But Brooklyn has 100 vast a consiliuency, too many citizens of the world, too many interested in great properties to accept any such standard of values. Brooklyn should have an exchange of its own. This would give an official value to its great securities. The nonsensical idea that two or three brokers should be in a position to give their notions of the values of Brooklyn securities in the Brooklyn brokers. They are in the business for what they can make out of it, and men's interests notoriously are prono to color their judgment. But no sound investor should accept their quotations as an official reflection of the properties quoted.

MONDAY, May 22.

TUESDAY, May 23.

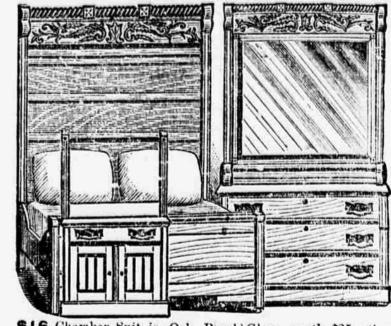
GREATEST FURNITURE SALE ON RECORD. WEDNESDAY, May 24.

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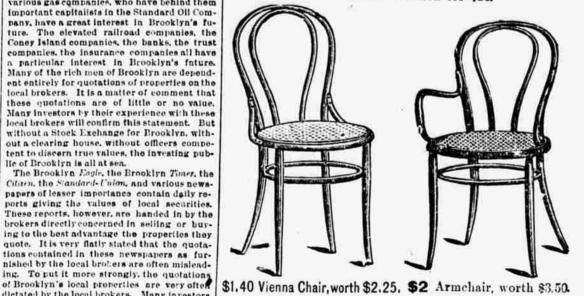
Great Cut in Prices 3 days only. Stormy weather this Spring has caused dull trade, hence this Great Sacrifice.



\$9 Par.or Suit, Oak or Cherry, double rattan seats, worth \$18; others in Plush for \$16.



\$16 Chamber Suit in Oak, Bevel Glass, worth \$25; others from \$10 up.



\$1.50 Reclining Chair, worth \$2.50.

Tapestry, worth \$65.

BROOKLYN FURNITURE CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

BUDDHISM

Clearly Explained by Max Muller-A System that Spring from Brahmanism Without Mystery-Esoteric Buddhism a Fraud.

I rom the Nintteen'h Century. If people wish to be deceived, there are always those who are ready to deceive them. Ways those who are ready to deceive them. Ways those who are ready to deceive them. Ways those who are ready to deceive them. The tailor which we are not to the similarities which extending the property of the testing them and the solution of the similarities between him is some pinces the name of Christian Buddhism. On this so-called Christian Buddhism. And of the read similarities between him being and Christianity. I may have someline them and the read similarities between him being and the read of the solution o

Bhagavad-gità, and in some of the Uranishads. It meant originally no more than the blowing out or the expiring of all passion, the calm after the storm, the final emancipation and eternal blies, reunion with the Supreme Spirit (Brahma-nirvāna), till in some of the Ruddhist Schools, though by no means in all, it was made to signify complete extinction or annihilation. Whatever Nirvāna may have come to mean in the end, there can be no doubt as to what it meant in the beginning—the extinction of the lire of the passions. But that beginning lies outside the limits of Buddhism; it is still within the old-domain of Brahmanism. It cannot give a better explanation of the change of Brahmanism into Buddhism than by stating that Buddhism was the highest Brahmanism popularized, everything esoteric being abolished, the priesthood replaced by monies, and these monies being in their true character the successors and representatives of the enlightened dwellers in the forest of former ages. Whatever of esoteric teaching there may have been in other religions, there was none in the religion of Buddha. Whatever was esoteric or secret was pso facto not buddha's teaching; whatever was Buddha's teaching was the not soleric. Buddha himself, though he knows well that there is, and that in every lonest religion there always must be a distinction between the few and the many, would approve of no barriers between them except those which they made for themselves. He speaks with open scorn of keeping any portion of the truth secret. Thus he says in one of his short sermons: Blingavad-gita, and in some of the Upanishads.

O disciples, there are three to whom secrecy belongs and not openness. Who are they? Secrety belongs to women, not openness; secrety belongs to putestly wis-dom, not openness; secrety to false doctrine, not openness. To these three belong secrecy, not openness But there are three things that shine before all the world and not in secret. Which are they? The disk of the moon, O disciples, shines before all the world, and not in secret; the disk of the sun shines before all the world, and not in secret; the doctrines and rule proclaimed by the perfect Buddha shine before all the world, not in secret. These three things shine before all the world, and not in secret.

And this is by no means a solitary occasion on which Buddha condemns acything like And this is by no means a solitary occasion on which Buddha condemns anything like mystery in religion, or what is meant by exeteric Buddhism. There is a memorable dialogue between him and his disclud Ananda shorrly before his death, in which he condemns not only mystery in religion, but any appeal to external authority, any obedience to anything but the voice within. We read in the "Mahaparinibbana Sutta" (p. 35):

32. Whit, then, Ananca the replied) ! I have preached the Train without making any distinction be ween experienced by the replication of the replied and the trains. Ananca, the Tathing a has no such things tack to the close i list of a teacher, who keeps some things back.

Then he inveighs against the idea that after his death his disciples should be culded by anything but the Spirit of Truth within them. anything but the Spirit of Truth within them.

Surely Ananda, he says, should there be any one whe harbors the twompt. It is I wan will lead the irrother hood, or the order is dependent upon me. It is be wenned or the order is dependent upon me. It is be wenned to the truth of the should have the indirection of the the order is dependent upon him. Why then should he leave instructions in any matter concerning the order. Low of matter concerning the order. I too, O Ananda, am new grown oid and full of years; my journey is drawing to the close, have reached my sum of days, I am urraing rightly years of age, and just as a worn-out cart, Ananda, can only with much additional care. I have needed to move along, so, methinks, the body of the fathagain can only be kept going with much additional care.

13. Therefore, O Ananda be yelamus unto yourselves, 13. Therefore, O Ananda be yelamus unto yourselves, 13. And who over Ananda, chier now or after I am dead, shall be a lamp unto themselves in no external return, though not be beside yourselve. The fathagain of the refuse to any one beside yourselve. I samp, and holding fast as their refuse to the Truth, shall not love the first he shall be a lamp unto themselves and a refuse unto themselves, shall be a known that their lamp, and holding fast as their refuse to the Truth, shall not love for the first he shall prach the highest height, provided they are witning to learn.

Can anything be more outspoken, more deter-Can anything be more outspoken, more determined? No one is to be intrusted with private or secret instruction as to the future rule of the Church, no one is to claim any exceptional authority. But the highest seat of authority is always to be with the man himself and with the youce of truth within.

And this is the religion, of all others, chosen by Mmc. Blavatsky as an esoteric religion, by Mmc. Blavatsky as an esoteric religion. Buddha who would have no secrets, whether for the laity or for his own beloved disciples, is rejected to a withholding the double-edged weapon of knowledge from the uncuitivated populace and keeping the innermost corner of the sanctuary in the profoundest shade. No traveller's lae was ever more audacious and more incongruous than this misrepresentation of the character of Buddha and his doctrine.

DIDN'T WALK ON THE WATER. An Engagement Which the Sanctified Band's Leader Palled to Keep.

Snow Hill, Md., May 12—The religious organization known as the "Sanctified Hand," which had its origin in Chinecteague Island, Virginia, has crossed the bay and found a lodging piace in the vicinity of law Iron, this countr, and quite a number of men and women in the neighborhood have smoraced the new faith. It is said that a number of persons near lox Iron expressed a wish for a different faith, and Lynch, the leader of the "Sanctified Band," learning this fact, visited the mainland and made arrangements for a series of meetings to be held, in which he and his band took part. It was arranged that the band was to cross the bay in saliboats, and Lynch would accompany the party as leader—not in a boat, but walk over on the water. The band arrived yesterday, and with it Lynch, but he for seme reason did not come alock. From the Pittelurgh Disputch.

KENTUCKY'S MODERN CIRCE. Her Dramatle C. reer, Strewn with Ruleed Men, Found at Last a Tragle Ending. "I wonder how many people in the dramatic

profession there are to-day who remember Screna Swift of Louisville?" said a veteran "Not many, I guess. I hadn't thought of her for years myself, until the other day, and wouldn't have thought of her then if I hadn't read in a Western paper the death notice of a man who for the past twenty-five years had good reason to have constant and vivid recollection of her. Some of the old boys may, perhaps, recall her better as Emma Fitch, but when I was playing in the Louisville Theatre in the early years of the war she was known as Serena Swift. That was her stage name, and her proper name, too, her Christian name being Selina and Swift being her second husband's name. She wasn't much of an actress, but she was one of the most beautiful women I ever saw. And what a career she had!

"This woman was the daughter of one of the pest known and most highly respected just before the war, she became the wife of the son of a wealthy resident of the same place. She was highly educated, and was looked upon as one of the ornaments of Louisville society. She and her husband lived, to all appearances, in the greatest happi-ness, and when, after a wedded life of only two years, she left him and returned to her purents, the high-strung Kentucky town never had a greater sensation. No reason was over known for her separation from her husband, and a year or so afterward a di-

to her purents, the high-strung Kentucky town never had a greater sensation. No reason was over known for her separation from her husband, and a year or so afterward a divorce forom him was gratich her by an indiana court. Not long after that she seandalized society still further, and troke her parents' heart by marrying handsome but dissolute Harry Swift. a Louisville actor. She went further still, after a time, and went on the stage in her native city. Her parents' wed but a short time after she married Swift, and just about at the breaking out of the civil war she loft husband, whom she had tired of sea for the she had the lot of the third and further, and her hid after that was fast and further, and her hid after that was fast and further, and her hid after that was fast and further, and her hid after that was fast and the still after the was at that time a brave and handsome officer. He had a wife and two children at his Michigan home. Up to the intai thich he met Serena Swift he was a man above reproach. One night in 1853 he attended the theatre where she was a playing. He fell madly in love with the beautiful but wicked Screna, and persisted in meeting her after the play. Mrs. Swift must have rectireded thing, Mrs. Swift must have rectireded him and begred her husband to return to her and them, but he cast her off. She returned to Mienigan soon afterward, became horelossly insane, and deel in a madlouse.

"Major Fitch fell completely in the toils of the fascinating actress, and in a few months his ruin was utter. He was forced to resign his position, and then his descent was rapid. His mistress's career seemed to keep the downard pace with him, for soon after the word him, he was then her combined to see the downard pace with him, for soon after the pace of the heat and perfect him. He was forced to resign his position, and then his descent was rapid. His mistress's career seemed to keep the downard pace with him, her soon alor the word has provided him her has a surprise and the sea of the heat and here

young man was among the few who were saved from that awful catastrophe, and he was saved in a double sense. He was not only flysing with the notorious woman of the town who had fascinated him, but he had in his possession a large sum of money he had embezzied from his employers. He lost no time in returning to bt. Louis and making his embezzlement good. He never strayed from the path of rectitude after that. He went to a town further west some years afterward, and became rich. It was his death notice that I read in a Western paper the other day. How

SLAIN HIS TEN THOUSANDS.

A Hauter Who Has Bought a Farm with Squirrel Pelts Alone.

Freeman Biggs of Hutton township, eight miles from Charleston, Ill. earries the scalps of 21,000 squirrols at his belt, so to speak. As his reputation for truth and varacity is good, his neighbors do not dispute his claim that he has slaughtered 500 deer, 300 wild tarkeys, and more prairie chickens than he had time to caust. He is 71 years old, and his sight is just as good as ever, so good, in fact, that if the builet from the rifle he has carried for many years fells to strike Mr. Squirrel between the eyes he will harrily throw the animal in his game bar- and squirrels are Squirrel between the eyes he will harrily throw the animal in his game barrand squirrels are worth form 12% to 15 certs. For there they says worth form 12% to 15 certs. For there they says years 'Freem' Bigrs has bunted 'bush tails' and the proceeds of his accurate aim have bought a fine farm on which he reared a family of ten children.

"Freem" Biggs was born in Clinton county. On, and went to flutton township when 15 years old. At that time there were pleary of deer and turkeys there, and as a born had generated a remarkable proficency with the rile and flually drifted into hunting as a means of support. The railroads came, and deer could be shipped to the East, and until the settlements drove the game away he sold vonson. After the country became settled and the greater part of the thuber follies, the lurkeys and deer disappeared, and ho was obliged to begin a fusioness engagement with the squirrels, which continues up to the tracent, at least up to the time prohibited by low in each year. For the last fluirty the years he has done out incess exclusively with the squirrels, and moderally estimates that on an averent, at least up to the time produtited by aw in each year. For the last thirty five years he has done our lines exclusively with the squire rels, and modestly estimates that on makes are he has soid about 400 a year. At the big price ranged from 15 cents up, but we it ranges about 10 cents and 12 cents, of cents of the supply of squirrels is not so large at resent, besides, farmers who have we do, pretures where these animals attempt, not take signs on their mateposts declaring that wanters aloud on this here farm."

CRAZED WITH ECZEMA

On Pace and Head Four Years-Doctors

Tries Cutteurs-One Set Produces Wonder ful Change-Completely Cared
14 Two Months.

I have suffered with Eczema (Sait Therm), for about four years, all over my fact, read-pailty on my forchead, it being so lad that it made me half crary at times, I tried so it half a dozen doctors, among when we at specialist on skin diseases, but he has a life others, only gave me temperary relationship after being advised to do so by a great families of my friends. After using one set found see a great change for the heter, and after using three sets I found missel completely cored. I feet myself cured as that emission as particle of its return.

1907 Market st., I halded that factors.

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